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By our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, the power in all cases wish to have rejected articles and stemp for that purpo s.

THE FORCE BILL FIRST.

Frem Senator Bill's Speech at Buffalo en Taturday for the Demorary and the Democratic Ticket,

If the Republicans carry the coming election, there is no doubt that this measure will be pressed again. The party which has so firmly intrenched itself in power, the party which set at deflance the will of the people by arbitrarily overturning popular majorities in the last Congress; which has obtained the means of profuse expenditure by legislative favoritism; which has created States to increase its personal strength, and which proposed in the Davenport Force bill to make itself the arbiter of every Federal election:

That party will not hesitate to revive this bill at the very first opportunity, if a Republican President and Republican Congress shall be the result of this election.

We must diligently exert ourselves to oppose this great issue of contralization which certainly confronts us. It presents a more se rious problem than any commercial, industrial, or financial question, more vital to our country's future welfare, more essential to the preservation of our institutions.

The Grand Army Has Reached its Zenith.

The twenty-sixth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has been gathered in great glory to its predecessors. Never in its annals has there been a more stirring scene of enthusiasm than Washington furnished during the past week. To the usual guarantees of success for these annual festivals there were added this time the extra advantage of the aid of Congress and the participation and support of the other branches of the Government. It was a gala week in Washington. The railroads reckoned the visitors whom they carried to the city by hundreds of thousands, and no inauguration of a President or other pageant ever took so many there. To heighten the effect there was the dramatic contrast, in the march along Pennsylvania avenue, between 1892 and 1865, when the grayboards were young.

But now that the tents are struck, and the drums have ceased to beat, and the tattered flags are put by, and the veterans have gone their ways, there is a note of melancholy in the review of the festal week such as perhaps never has been known before. The most suggestive item in the annual statistics was a little passage in the report made by the Adjutant-General: Practically it may be said that the membership of the Grand Army is now at its highest point. It no doubt will remain at about the above numbers for a few years to come, when necessarily it must decrease, and the decrease will be rapid."

If memory serves, this is the first time that this fact has received mention in the annual reports. Perhaps it is the first time that it has needed mention. Up to the present year the wonderful growth of this organization has gone on, defying the lapse of time and the dropping off of the veterans by death. It will always be a great record in its history that not until a quarter of a century after its foundation was its turning point reached, and when the war had already been ended twenty-seven years. But during the twelve months last reported upon, there was a net loss in member ship of 1,708, and although this was explained by a previous improper addition of certain names, the correction of which would leave a real gain of about 1,200, yet there was a general look in the figures that caused the official suggestion just quoted. We may safely conclude, therefore, that

this remarkable organization has at last about reached its maximum of membership. The aggregate of 407,781 in good standing is not likely hereafter to be surpassed; and when, after this climax has been sustained for a little time, the downward movement comes, the fall, as the Adfutant-General says, will be rapid The chances are, however, that the

pathos of its decline may lay hold of popular sympathy not less than the splendor of Its rise. When the rapidly dwindling membership of the veterans tells its story, when the Grand Army as an organization is no longer much of a power in politics, either to be courted or feared, the hearts of the people are likely to go out still more toward it, so that it can count on popular enthusiasm at its annual reunions for many years to come.

All Honor to the Evening Post.

During the recent absence abroad of Mr. E. L. GODKIN, the editor of the Evening Post, the Republican newspapers made a great point of the fact that that journal had "suppressed" its pamphlet vilifying Tammany Hall and its leaders. It seems that Republican emissaries who had gone to the office of the Eccning Post to buy copies of the pamphlet were informed that

it" was withdrawn from the market." Having now returned to New York, Mr. GODKIN hastens to reply to these would-be sarcastic critics with a frankness which does him credit. "It is true," he says, "that this pamphlet is not now on sale in the office of the Eccning Post. We withdrew it from circulation immediately after the election, which it was intended to influence, but which apparently it did not influence." "We withdrew it when we found by the election of November, 1890, that the majority of the voters on the whole preferred for municipal officers persons of the type of Mayor GRANT to persons of the type of Mr. Scott."

In other words, the Eccuing Post accepted the election of Mayor GRANT as a popular verdict in condemnation of its lying assaults on Tammany Hall. Its infamous method of conducting a campaign against that great Democratic organization resulted in a failure so complete that now the Evening Post itself has become convinced of the folly of attacking political opponents with the weapons of personal slander only. It has got tired of the usual Mugwump methods, and apparently it has grown to be ashamed of them. It anounces that it is no longer in the business of vilifying Tammany Hall.

An atonement for wrongdoing so frank will secure for the Evening Post the genconsideration of every Democrat. mode of discrimination can probably be de-

Such reparation for the past as was possi ble for it, that newspaper now makes by substantially pledging itself hereafter to refrain from vilifying the Democrats of New York and their Tammany leaders.

In this campaign the Evening Post falls into line under the leadership of Tammany Hall. Instead of assailing the Tammany General Committee and its methods, it sees that they are essential to the election of CLEVELAND and STEVENSON, and it rejoices in them accordingly. As Chairman Dickinson of the Democratic Campaign Committee said on Friday, in speaking of Rowdedow Grace's antisnapper anti-Tammany movement: "Let Tammany have the local offices." Trust to Tammany leadership in this campaign is now the wise Mugwump exhortation to all those who desire the election of CLEVELAND and STEVENSON.

Of course such a change of attitude on the part of the Evening Post will be called inconsistency by its Republican critics. They would like to see it fighting for division in the ranks of the Democracy, instead of demonstrating its devotion to the Democratic cause by withdrawing a publication which might disturb the unity now prevailing in them. But inconsistency vhen it involves the abandonment of the wrong and the pursuit of the right, is a virtue. Stubborn perseverance in an evil and mischievous course merely for the sake of the appearance of consistency is as foolish as it is discreditable.

The Evening Post has simply changed its mind since 1890, and it has had very good reason to do so. In the two past years it has learned much. It has seen that Tammany Hall has given New York the best municipal government the town has ever had. Actual experience has proved that the charges of its pumphlet were falsehoods by which it had been de-ceived. Like an honest and honorable newspaper, therefore, it refuses to circulate them further. It frankly withdraws them and acknowledges their falseness by frankly and ably supporting the same Tammany, the same leaders, and the

same methods in 1892. All honor to the Evening Post! All praise for Mr. GODKIN! As they withdraw their old expressions concerning the Democracy. so also the Democracy forgets the bitter retaliatory enmity which the now buried charges excited.

So far as the Evening Post is concerned the harmony and unity of the Democratic party are complete. No Force bill! No Negro Domination!

Mr. Gladstone's Troubles Beginning. Mr. GLADSTONE has scarcely had time to

set his administration in working order yet already there are signs of insubordination among some of the groups whose combination enabled him to defeat Lord Salis-BURY by the narrow majority of forty. These indications of a restless and refractory temper appear not only in the Parnellites, and in the knot of English Radicals who find a spokesman in Mr. La-BOUCHERE, but also in the Scotch Radicals, who constitute more than half of all the members of Parliament returned from Scotland. There are, moreover, two or three representatives of labor who repudiate the notion that they are bound to support the Liberal chief through thick and thin, and there are certain Welshmen who have said that their adherence would depend on their obtaining definite pledges with respect to disestablishment which Mr. GLADSTONE may decline to give. We pass over such minor sources of annovance and of weakness, although, as every vote lost counts two on a division, even sporadic defection may bring a majority of forty dangerously near the vanishing point. The attitude of the Parnellites, whose

Parliamentary leader is Mr. John E. Rep-MOND, is undoubtedly becoming ominous. At several public meetings held in Ireland during the last few weeks their spokesmen have declared that they will oppose the GLADSTONE Government unless it liberates the Irish prisoners who were convicted of complicity in the criminal use of dynamite, and unless all evicted tenants are restored to their former holdings. There is no doubt that the new Home Secretary will review the cases of the prisoners referred to, and that where, as is acknowledged to have been the fact in many instances, the evidence was glaringly inadequate, the convicts will be released. It is equally certain that Mr. MORLEY is determined to afford the largest practicable measure of relief to the evicted tenants, and it is said that he will make known his project as early as October. There is a section, however, of the evicted tenants for whom it will be difficult to legislate; we mean those whose former holdings have passed into the hands of new occupants, who, taking advantage of the ASHBOURNE act or its extension, have borrowed Government money and purchased the lands they till. Those particular lands cannot be recovered, and the question is whether the Government will undertake to give the evicted tenants an equivalent in other lands or in money for their lost tenant rights. If Mr. MORLEY does not do this; if his relief measure stops short of restitution to the whole body of sufferers from eviction, it is probable that the nine Parpellite votes in Parliament will be east against the GLADSTONE Government. That the attitude of Mr. REDMOND's friends is already one of suspicion, if not of open hos tility, is shown by the refusal of the Dublin Municipal Council, in which they have a majority, to welcome Lord HOUGHTON, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE has assumed the entire responsibility for the exclusion of Mr. La-BOUCHERE from his Ministry. It remain to be seen whether the exclusion was not a tactical mistake. While professing the highest admiration for the veteran leader of the Liberals, Mr. LABOUCHERE, in the latest number of Trath, has signified an intention of opposing the Home Rule bill, if it provides for the retention of Irish members at Westminster. Mr. LABOUCHERE is perfeetly aware that the bill of 1886 was re jected because of its failure to provide for such retention, and that a change of programme in this respect was exacted by the old-fashioned Liberals, who constitute a large fraction of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers. They probably could not be prevailed upon to vote for a bill which did not keen representatives of Ireland in the imperial assembly. Mr. Lanouchere knows this, and when he says that he will not submit to a provision of that tenor, he seems to reveal an intention of killing the bill. If Irishmen, he says, are to manage their own affairs at Imblin they have no business to manage English affairs at Westminster. That is the Tory argument, and it does not sound well in a Radical's mouth. No doubt some practical difficulty will be encountered in discriminating between imperial questions upon which Irish members would have a right to vote, and English or Scotch questions with which Irishmen could scarcely with propriety interfere. With a little patience and sagacity, however, a

vised, and Mr. LABOUCHERE's repetition of the Conservative objection looks as if he were inclined to worry, if not upset, the Minister who did not deem him qualified for office. We suppose that Mr. LABOUCHERE can depend on the cooperation of his col-league from Northampton, and that the two between them might control at least half a dozen other votes. The loss of eight votes in this quarter, joined to those of the nine Parnellites, and of two or three representatives of labor, would extinguish Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority.

Even in Scotland, where Mr. GLADSTONE used to exercise a species of dictatorship. the political sky is clouded. It is said that no fewer than forty-two Scotch Radicals have organized a cave for the avowed purpose of keeping certain reforms promised at Newcastle in the foreground, and of preventing the whole of the next session from being devoted to the Irish question. They are willing, they announce, to vote for a second reading of a home rule bill. but they will not tolerate a prolonged discussion of the measure in committee, and if the crucial clause of the bill should happen to be beaten at any stage, the whole project must be definitely shelved. This means that if Mr. GLADSTONE, having been beaten in the House of Commons, should insist upon appealing a second time to the electors upon the Irish issue alone, the Scotch Radicals would abandon him. Their notion is that, if once more beaten on a home rule bill, he should renounce the hope of giving self-government to Ireland, and should stay in office and carry through the other reforms demanded by the Convention

of Liberals at Newcastle. There may be a change for the better before Parliament reassembles, but for the moment Mr. GLADSTONE'S prospects are not as bright as his friends could wish they were.

Don Dickinson on Tammany.

" Let Tammany have the local offices!" Such was the concise and deliberate declaration of DON MANUEL DICKINSON, the distinguished Wolverine Democrat, on Friday last, in response to a request for his opinion as to the propriety of an independent Democratic local ticket this year. "Let Tammany have the local offices," declared DICKINSON. His words have the true ring. For several reasons they mean much. For each one of them the judgment of Dox MANUEL DICKINSON is to be justified and

Why? Well, in the first place, the declaration of the great Itinerant Democrat must be construed as indicating that he and his associates from other States understand at its full value the need of New York's electoral votes, and the grave peril of a campaign which might risk these essential thirty-six votes. That is encouraging.

In the second place, it shows that a distinguished Democrat from a State wherein the battle of the Democratic forces has only to be waged against their Republican opponents, and not against the malignity, cupidity, treachery, and shamelessness of professed Democrats, lending comfort to the common enemy, comprehends the true situation here, and takes no stock in the Mugwump assaults against Tammany Hall and the intelligent activity of its faithful representatives in direction of the public affairs of the city of New York. Everybody here knows that the ancient Democratic organization of Tammany Hall is the sheet anchor of Democratic hopes in the State of New York, and that upon its fidelity, energy, and the effectiveness of its organization, all Democrats of wisdom and discernment are accustomed to depend. Testimony to the same effect, from a Democrat in another State, separated from New York by a lake and a part of Ohio, is grace-

ful because it is true. Finally, the opinion of Mr. Dickinson is truly Democratic acknowledgment of the right of the citizens of this town to choose, unmolested by hostile mercenaries or amiable tourists and wayfarers, their own public servants. That is the essence of true Democracy. That's what the people are fighting for. That's what they are excited about. That's what they wish to preserve in the South, and to protect from assault in the North. That's what the Republicans seek to overthrow by their odious

and abominable Force bill. DON MANUEL is one thousand and one times right. He is up to date. He talks sense. But will his advice be followed?

Mr. Carter's New Assistant.

Since Tuesday or Wednesday the Hon. JOSEPH H. MANLEY, long the intimate political counsellor and Augustan confident of Mr. BLAINE, has been holding down a chair next to the Hon. J. SULLIVAN CLARKSON'S at the Republican headquarters, or Hotel Carter, in this town; and he will continue to be contiguous to the illustrious organizer of college Republican leagues and Republican blevele clubs for the rest of the campaign.

As Postmaster of Augusta, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Maine, as a man of business, and as a good fellow. JOE MANLEY has been successful and well liked; and he has been a faithful and unselfish friend of Mr. BLAINE. He is sharper than Excalibur and shrewder than Reynard; and no flies have ever settled upon his comely countenance. We do not, however, believe that his presence at the Hotel Carter will do the Republicans much good. He is a political manager of much experience and intelligence, but as in some sort the representative of Mr. BLAINE he is a constant reminder that Mr. BLAINE is not, in so far as can be discovered from his own letter, a supporter of Gen. HARRISON, What was there in Mr. BLAINE'S letter about Gen. HARRISON? What about the Force bill, the one issue of the campaign?

If Mr. BLAINE were the candidate: but he isn't, and he seems not to know that Gen.

HARRISON IS. We print on another page an article in which Mr. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE deals with the romantic and extraordinary career of the lat-Madame HELENA P. BLAVATSKY, the Theoso-We take occasion to observe that on July 20, 1890, we were misled into admitting to THE SUN'S columns an article by Dr. E. F. Cours of Washington, in which allegations were made against Madame BLAVATSEY's character, and also against her followers, which appear to have been without solid foundation. Mr. Judge's article disposes of all questions relating to Madame BLAVATSKY as presented by Dr. Cours, and we desire to say that his allegations respecting the Theosophical Society

by evidence, and should not have been printed. A popular subscription, it appears, has been started in London to recover one of NgLson's flagships, captured from the French. which has been sold for breaking up in a German shipyard. The sentiment thus appealed to is sound, although it is not practicable to keep as mementos all the flagships of all the naval heroes. In this country we have marked for preservation the Constitution, or what remains of the old frigate of HULL, BAINBRIDGE and STEWART, after her rebuildings and re pairings. She will be able to celebrate centenary, in a few years, and now peacefully awaits that event at Portsmouth. The las

session of Congress marked for like honors of

preservation Farmagur's flagship, the Hart-lord, glorious at New Orleans and Mobile, and Low's Rearsarge, that sent the Alabama. in the renowned duel off Cherbourg, to the bo tom of the sea. Congress specially exempted these two vessels from the general law which t passed, flxing the proportion of the cost of the repairs of wooden vessels to the cost of a new vessel, in determining whether the re-pairs should be allowed. The Kearsarge is today doing active service in Venezuelan waters. and when, like the Hartford, she is no longer capable of cruising, the two will be kept for the admiring eyes of future generations.

A Republican Congress killed the Lopoz Where did you get that information? A Republican House of Representatives passed the Force bill. It was defeated in a Republican Fenate by the spiendid efforts of ARTHUR P. GORMAN and the Democrats under his leadership, aided by a combination of circumstances

unlikely to occur again. And if it had passed the Republican Senate, it would have been signed promptly by a Republican President whose name is BENJAMIN HARRISON. MR. PLCK'S BURNED DOCUMENTS,

A Curious and Interesting Precedent from the Cleveland Administration.

From the Post Express.

When, July 17, 1885, Mr. Cleveland auspended George M. Duskin, District Attorney of the United States for e Southern Matrict of Alabams, and appointed John D. structt in his place, the Senate asked the President to transmit all papers bearing on the case that had been filed in the Department of Justice. Mr. Cleveland refused to comply with the request, and he sent a long message to the Senate March 1, 1886, in support of his position. Without entering into any discussion of the issue involved in the controversy, it may be said that Mr. Cleveland claimed that the documents which be re-fused to submit to the Senata, as the basis of his offi-cial action, were not public documents at all, but conflential communications to the Executive, filed as pub

dential communications to the Executive, filed as public documents merely for his convenience. He said:

Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This is not been direction and the said of t

We have thrown the last sentence into stalles, and it may be added that Mr. Cleveland actually did remove from the public records the papers called for by the

Senator Hill Wanted in Richmond,

From the Richmond Dispatch. No doubt State Chairman Basil B. Gorman will be pleased to make a number of appointments for Mr. Hill. We should like for itich nond to come in for one of these, but there may be communities where Democratic argument is more needed than here. Hichmond is "all right," So are the neighboring countles, but from no other place in Virginia will the innuence of a great speech go out more happily than from here. Still the exigencies of the situation should decide where Mr.

The Senator can rely upon receiving in Virginia a cordial welcome, not only from those who favored his nomination for the Presidency, but from those who opposed it, but who are delighted with the position he has taken and the able campaign speech that he has

Austria Absorbing American Gold. From the Economist.

The discrunt rate of the Austro-Hungarian Bank be-ing still four per cent, and that of the Bank of England two per cent., and the variations of the gold premium being stopped by the publication of the New Standard act, it is not surprising that foreign money is begin-ning to see: investment in Austria and Hungary. Thus the influx of foreign capital during the past month is estimated at forty million florins, one-half of which has been received by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, chiefly in American eagles from New York. The coin and builton of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, which amounted on May 31 to 245 million floring, and on since Aug. 15, only increased by ten million florins. The bank directors are sustaining this inflow of gold by allowing short loans upon securities without inter-est to firms of standing who undertake the import of American gold eagles. Such loans are covered by the arrival of the announced gold shipments, new loans being granted as soon as new shipments are advised, it is calculated that, including the gold which is on its way hither the bank will up to the end of the week e in possession of 28,000,000 florins more gold than it the rates of exchange are not very favorable, and it must therefore be attributed in the first place to the working of the American Silver act, by which the cir-culation of legal currency in the United States is being

saturated. It is not to be expected that gold will continue to exchange is unfavorable, and that private bankers have not profited by recent gold imports. But as on the one hand the larger banks have a certain ambition to con-tribute to the solution of the standard reform by the import of gold, on the other hand, the higher rate of scount in Austria is encouraging foreign investments

In consequence, Austrian and Hungarian stocks are being more and more bought by foreign investors, and the price of four per cent. Austrian gold rente has reached the height of 115 florins, and of the Hunrarian, 112 florins.

The manager of the Austro-Hungarian Bank has declared that gold will not only be hought, but a so sold, when it is asked for, in order to prevent the rate of foreign exchange rising.

The Number of Tipperusalem From the Brandon Bucherse.

That thriving settlement, Tipperusalem City, Okto nome, has a curious name, and an even more curious Tipperusalem was founded last your by nistory, Tipperusaen Timothy P. Grady and Col. H. M. Kaufmann, upon whose holdings it was built. Now. Mr. "Tim" Grady is a steadfast Irishman, while Col. Kaufmann is proud f an ancestry which followed Moses to the promised and. Mr. Grady wanted to call the city after his old nome—Tipperary. Col. Kaufmann was equally anxious o name it Jerusalem. A squabble resulted, and for a the it seemed as though the town was going to be divided into two distinct municipalities. Finally, however, a settlement was effected. Young Pat Grady fell a love with Rebecca Kaufmann, and through their restarence the old men shook hands and agreed t compromise matters by calling the place "T.pperus Thus it will remain until some fool-ordinauce corle come along and change it.

Public Opinion on the Immigration Question From the San Francisco Chronic's. There is a lurking belief that if emigration were topped entirely, the country, as a whole, would be

Field Marshal Murat Huistend's Opinion. From the Standard Union The impertinence of the New York World has become

A Prophecy Recalled. Lean the Allanta Constitution We said long ago that Hill would carry New York, and

A Conspectue of Progress to Kentucky. From the Cuttert bu g I'm . at.

Pointers no good Reads in good condition. Well digging is all the go. Old outh fells for sixty cents Our school is progressing their dewit sells for sixty cents or school is prigressing thely, as shool is prigressing thely, se baseball season is set in full blast, orn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Webb, a girl. service to Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, a fine boy, see sorghum crop will be the lightest for years, disordedly is setting to be a thing of the past, but Evans, by the aid of crutches, is getting around, orn, to Mr. and Mrs. II. Minix, a fine boy, see I see filling here for four and five cents per pound, as Rev. Workman preached at Monanza sunday night, unterstay that squirrels are getting plenty, or farmers are having their ton bark timber made nto crossities. Jur farmers are maxing team.
Into crossides, life of Blatine was here last week, atning Justice Webb's court.
Did man Hollrook, we are glad to say, is able to go
ound. He has been down for about three months.
A large crowd is expected here next Sunday to hear
e Rev. Justice; there will be two sermons. The peae will have dinner on the grounds. Everybody is inted.

vited.
The news that Sullivan was whipped was received
with regret, as we have a couple of purilists here, and
who a few days ago fought one round, but by some
mishap one got the other down, and as he was kept
there about ten seconds time was called.

A Jersey Legend.

When Washington and Lafayetta Were winterbound in Hackensack.

With good old Jersey applejack. Both Washington and Lafayette Died several generations back; But Jersey teils it on them yet They took a drink of applejack.

Their patriotic lips were wet

THE FORCE BILL IN WEST VIRGINIA. Bov. Fleming on the Great Isone-One State's

Experience of Federal Interference: PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 25.-THE SUN IS right, at least in so far as West Virginia is concerned, when it says that "the black record of the Force party cannot be burned away. All other issues in this campaign are subnate to this most vital question. In West Virginia, where the people in years past had a lively experience of the blistering injustice of the party of force, the Force bill is and will be the one great issue of this campaign.

Gov. Fleming, in a recent discussion of the political situation, said: "The Force bill is an issue of even more importance to the people han the tariff, because it involves the right to manage their own local affairs without the nterference of the Federal Government, and t is a standing menace to the libertles of the citizen." He called the attention of his hearers to "the time when an election law was enforced in this State in the interest of the Republican party, then in power, and in some ounties even at the point of the bayonet in the hands of soldiers from other States, and always at the expense of the taxpayers." He then showed that "there was not only paid to the Boards of Registration and Registrars an werage of \$10,000 a year, but also that those Boards, doubtless guaranteed protection, were lways defended by the State, whether sued for damages or indicted for flagrant viola-tions of the law." He referred to the acts of 1867, 1868, 1860, and 1870, when appropriations aggregating \$3,200 were made to pay

1807, 1808, 1809, and 1870, when appropriations aggregating \$3,200 were made to pay attornoys' fees and other charges, and stated that "these appropriations being insufficient, the Republican Governor of the State, in 1870 and 1871, supplemented them from the civil contingent fund, and that so far as the records of the office show the last act of a Republican administration in this State was to pay Judge Lee of Clarksburg \$300 for defending those Boards, J. H. Nash \$200 for ive Indictments in Fayette county, and W. F. Rucker \$100 for like services in the same county, thus showing that the State both prosecuted and defended the same coases." He then said: "What would be thought at this day of any Executive who would use the Jungs the State placed at his disposal for the enforcement of law to defend indicted criminals?"

Referring to an editorial article in a Republican baper which had asserted that the only force ever used at an election in West Virginia was when Democratic marshals were at the polls in Ohio county in 1883, the Governor said: "If the Indiagencer had been familiar with the message of Gov. Boreman, Republican, to the Legislature of 1839, and documents printed therowith in the journals of 1831, under the title of 'Marion County Riot,' and with the facts in the case, such nonsense would not have appeared in that Republican norgan." Gov. Fleming went on to show that in 18:8 too many people had taken the test oath and registered to suit the Republican part, and in many counties hundreds of loyal and law-abiding citizens who had taken no part in the war, were summoned to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the list of voters; that in Marion county alone 300 of those persons appeared before the Board of Registration to answer this summons, and their names could then be crased by default; that the Republican board could not afford to risk strial of those persons as upposed they would neglect to answer this summons, and their names could then be crased by default; that the Republican Bo

tion was sufficient.

It was then that Gov. Boreman went to Washington city and procured the services of a company of New York troops, who were to serve a double purpose; first, to drive these 300 Democrats away, which they did, and their names were then stricken from the voters' lists; and secondly, to remain until after the election to prevent Democrats from going to the poils.

In Gov. Boreman's message conclusive proof is found. On page 4 are the words: "I

In GOV. Boreman's message conclusive proof is found. On page 4 are the words: "I therefore went to Washington city and applied for and obtained a company of United States troops, who remained at Fairmont until after the Presidential election."

It will be seen by this that we had United States troops in West Virginia until after the election in 1869.

No more Force bill for us.

No United States troops at the polls. T. B.

THE SUPREME COURT'S FALL SESSION. All the Justices Will Be Present Except Possibly Justice Harian.

Washington, Sept. 25. - There will be a quorum of the Supreme Court present at its approaching meeting on Oct. 10, although there are now only four of the nine Justices in the city, Field, Lamar, Brewer, and Brown. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Gray are expected back this week, and Justice Harlan will try to get here before the court settles down to serious business, unless he sees before him a hopeless prospect of being quarantined. Judge Harlan, who is one of the arbiters in the Behring Sea case, has been abroad since the adjournment of the court for the summer recess. His family are now in Switzerland, and will remain on the continent all the winter.

Justice Harlan himself, according to letters received here, was to have arrived in Paris yesterday, and if he can see his way clear to getting across the ocean without running too much risk of detention, will try and be in Washington, so as to insure a full meeting of washington, so as to insure a full meeting of the court when the important case of the Chicago Lake Front comes up under special assignment for hearing on Oct. 17. Two of the other Judges will be disqualified from passing upon this case, which is one of immense importance, involving many million of dollars. The parties in interest are the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and the Illinois Central Bailroni Company, and they are contending for the tille to the lake front in Chicago. Chief Justice Fuller is excused because of his having been of counsel in the case before his appointment to the Suspense Court. Justice Blatchford is also disqualified because he owns stock either in the Illinois Central or some other interest affected by the litigation. This case will really he the first business of importance to be brought before the court.

There will be no decisions handed down at the opening of the court on Oct. 10, for the reason that, no matter what cases may have been under consideration during the recess by individual Judges, the unwritt-in rules require the views of the Judge to whom each particular case was submitted to be laid before his fellow Judges on consultation day, which is Saturday. Consequently it will be two weeks after the reasembling of the court before any opinions are handed down. Justice Shiras, appointed to succeed Justice Bradley, deceased, and who has not yet taken the oath of office, has intimated that he will appear and do so at the first meeting of the court. the court when the important case of the Chi-

At the Wickets.

The Irish Gentlemen have started off finely in their match with the Gentlemen of Phi.adelphia scoring 175 against 128, or 52 runs to the good, in the first in: They had rather the best of the weather conditions, however, on the two days, and should the wicket be more favorable for scoring to-day the look of the match may be altogether changed. Ireland has beg her accord innings, with the first wicket down for 16 rans at the call of time on Saturday. Philadelphia may remember for her consolation the

New York match of last week, when, with thirty-eight uns sgainst them on the totals of the first innings. the Irishmen won by four wickets in a splendidly played second turn at the bat. As an evidence of the stendiness of an eleven good all through, it may be noted that each of the eight batemen in the ac nings at New York made double figures. It is now quite evident that the visitors are stronger in allaround playing than was at first thought, and in view the present state of the match at Philadelphia. detent of the New York team by only four wickets, as against nine wickets in ISSS, when the Gentleman of ireland last visited us, is not a bad showing.

The loar highest aggregate scores at the bat for New York in the mutch at Staten Island, it will be remem-bered, were made by Tyers, professional, 130; J. H. Lambkin, 63; Capt. J. L. Pool, 40, and H. E. Jackso 36. For the bowling honors the analysis shows at the top Cant. J. L. Pool, five wickets for 85 runs; W. H. Thompson, four wickets for 75 runs; H. N. Townsend, wo wickets for 43 runs, and M. R. Cobb, two wickets for 44 runs. ning to the Quaker City again, the All-Philadel-

phia eleven, who play without profesionals in their in-ternational contests, won both their matches with the Irish Gentlemen in 1888. As they are no doubt quite as strong now as then, it would be a good evidence of the increased excellence of the visitors should the lat ter be able to win one of their matches this time

Fereign Notes of Rent Interest woman testified before the Trades' Union Congress to Lordon that two months ago she was making from-

sers for the Dake of York when two children were taken out of the next house to the fever hospital, and one of them die i. Even the best tailors have their goods a wested in districts liable to infectious diseases The miners at Carmoux who struck because the coal rignac after he had been elected Mayor, say that they are on strike "in defence of universal suffrage, vio-lated by the mining company by dismissing Citizen Calvignac." The company "seeks to revenge the de-feat of their own candidates and injure the forward march of the political emancipation of the working

A QUESTION OF THE FUTURE. At What Date Will the Earth B: Entirely

Propled ! From Goldthurette's Geographical In order to answer this query at all satisfactorily it is necessary to determine: 1. The present population of the world and its probable increase. 2. The area capable of being cultivated for the yield of food and other necessaries of life. 3. The total number of people whom these lands would be able to

questions is well nigh impossible.

THE PRESENT POPULATION OF THE WORLD. This is a fundamental question for the inquiry proposed, but it is quite impossible to reply to it with any amount of confidence. Enumerations of the people have been made in all civilized States, but with respect to large parts of the world we are still completely in the dark. Of Africa we know next to nothing. while the long array of figures presented to us as the results of a census taken in China are not calculated to inspire confidence. I have taken some care to form a true estimate of the population of Africa, and I cannot believe in 000, instead of the two, three, or even four isticians. Even 127,000,000 is a high figure. for it means eleven people to the square mile, while in Australia there are not one and a half, and in South America five only.

maintain. I need hardly point out that a

precise answer to these apparently simple

THE WORLD'S POPU		
	Tu a Square	
	. Total.	Mile.
Europe	880,000,000	101
Asta	850,000,000	57
Africa	127,000,000	11
Australavia	4,780,000	34
North America	89,250,000	14
South America	80,420,500	. 6
Total 1	467 (100 (111)	31

* Exclusive of 300,000 in the Polar regions. THE CULTIVABLE ABEA.

THE CULTIVABLE ABEA.

I shut out from consideration all those territories of the Polar regions which lie beyond the limits within which the cultivation of cereals is possible. I divide the remainder of the lands of the globe into three regions. The first I describe as fertile, meaning that it is fertile so faronly as within it lies most of the land which is capable of remunerative cultivation. It cannot be assumed for an instant that the whole or even the greater part of it could ever be converted into fields yielding the fruits of the earth. My second region includes the "steppes" or poorer grass lands; and as within the "fertile" region we meet with comparatively sterile tracts, so within these "steppes" there exist large areas which can be rendered highly productive, especially where means for irrigating the land are available. The third region includes the descris, within which fertile cases are few.

The area of these regions in square miles I estimate as follows, exclusive of the Polar regions:

Region. Steppe. 2,838,000 647,000 Asia 9,280,000 4,287,000 1,200,000 14,710,000 Africa 5,780,000 8,528,000 2,226,000 11,514,000 Australasia 1.187.000 1.507.000 614.000 3 288.000 S. America, 4,940,000 21,405,900 15,000 6,446,000 S. America, 4,228,000 2,584,000 45,000 8,837,000

Total....28,269,000 13,101,000 4,180,000 46,350,000 THE POSSIBLE POPULATION.

The task of estimating the number of people whom this earth of ours would be capable of supplying with food and other necessaries of life, once it had been fairly brought under cultivation, is very difficult. There are at present some vegetarians; these would maintain that if their peculiar views were accepted, three men could live where one lives now, and there would be no further used of keeping up large herds of cattle and sheep. I am not sufficiently utopian to believe that mankind generally will ever accept these principles.

Again, it has been asserted that our present methods of cultivation are capable of vast improvement; that the earth might be made to yield much larger harvests than it yields now; and that population might thus be permitted to increase without correspondingly increasing the cultivated areas. This is no doubt true as respects many countries, but it is hardly true of the world at large. Making all reasonable allowance, however, for these suggestions, I take as a basis for my estimate the standard of life, such as we find it existing in various climates and among various peoplea. Upon this basis, I calculate that the "fertile regions" would be able to support 207 human beings to the square mile, the present mean population of those regions.

The "steppes" with their large tracts of and capable of supporting ten inhabitants to the square mile, while the "deserta" would be fully peopled if they had even one inhabitant to a square mile.

fully peopled if they had even one inhabitant to a square mile

I do not take into consideration the colonization of tropical regions by Europeans, because I am constrained to maintain that the tropical regions are no field for European emigrants, and because it is not necessary that the consumer of food should live in the country which produces it.

From all these considerations I assume that this world of ours, if brought fully into cultivation, can supply 5,904 million human beings with food and other necessary products of the vegetable kingdom.

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION. THE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

On this point not only are our statistics still very incomplete, but conditions, social or otherwise, may arise which would materially affect the present movement of the population. Weighing all the data to be had, and carefully considering all the causes which are at all likely to give an impetus to the growth of population or retard it in the various quarters of the world. I assume that the increase in the course of a decade will amount to ten per cent. Summarized, the results of my careful estimates are as follows:

mates are as follows:

The whole earth

Accepting these figures as correct, it be-comes an easy matter to compute the increase of the population. By the close of this cen-tury, the 1.448 millions who now dwell upon the earth will have increased to 1.587 miltury, the 1.448 millions who now dwell upon the earth will have increased to 1.587 millions; in the year 1050 there will be 2.333 millions; in the year 2000, 3.428 millions; in the year 2000, 3.428 millions, and in the year 2072, or 182 years honce, there will be 5.970 millions. These estimates are not presented as a prophecy. I nave already hinted at voluntary checks to the growth of population which will come into play as civilization advances and the demands for the comforts of this life shall be more general. At all events, so far as we are personally concerned, 182 years is a long period to look forward to; but if we look back a similar number of years and remember that William III. and Mariborough were then still among us, we are bound to admit that it is but a short period in the lifetime of a nation.

GREAT MAP OF THE WORLD. A Production in Which All the Leading Nations Are to Take Part

At the Geographical Congress in Berne rear ago Prof. Penck proposed the publication of a map of the entire world on a uniform scale of 1 in 1,000,000, or about 10 statute miles to the inch, the various nations to take part in the production of the map. The proposition was favorably entertained, and a committee was appointed to take steps for its realization. The geographers of various nations, on the whole, have received the idea with favor, and there seems to be no doubt that the map will be produced. Each sheet of the map up to 60° N. lat. will

embrace 5' in each direction. The more northern sheets will embrace 10° of longitude. The representation of the whole earth, including he sea, will require 030 of these sheets, while the land alone may be shown on 700 sheets. It is proposed to give great attention to phys cal and political features. Dr. Ravenstein, the English map maker, says the rivers will be in blue and the hills in brown. Contour lines will be drawn at elevations of 100, 300 00, and 1,200 metres, and the areas enclosed by them are to be tinted. It is expected that sheets which deal with countries already topographically surveyed will be engraved on copper. The remaining sheets will probably be lithographed. The Greenwich meridian will be accepted for the entire map, and all altitudes are to be marked in metres. The official spelling of all countries using the Latin alphabet is to be retained. Other alphabets are to be transliterated in accord ance with a system to be agreed upon, while ance with a system to be agreed upon, while names in unwritten languages will be spelled phonetically. It is estimated that the cost of an edition of 1.000 copies of this man, showing only the land surface, will be \$505,1100, and as the sale of the first edition at two shillings a sheet would produce only \$478.505, the deficit would have to be made up by the Governments concerned or by liberal private patrons. Prof. Revenstein says he sees nothing Utopian in the scheme. Difficulties may arise as to the spelling of the names and the introduction of the metre, but the essential thing, to his mind, is the production of a map on a uniform scale.

-Volcanie ashes often travel a long distance. A remarkable shower of volcanic sales has occurred recently in several parts of Finland. The ground in some places has been covered to the depth of nearly an

some places has been covered to the depth of hearly and inch. The phenomenon is attributed to volcanic et an itoms in Iceland, hundreds of miles away.

—Statistics from the British census show that the Irish language is dying out. Ten years ago 61,000 popels in Ireland spoke only rish. In 1801 the number who knew only the Irish tongue was 38,000. In 1881, 883,000 of the population of Ireland could speak Irish and Nacilla Last was the runber was 62,000.

and English. Last year the number was 642.000. —Emperor Alexander has freed the Kalmucks of Astraham from seridom. These roving people are Buddhists, and they number 150,000 souls. When the other Russian aerfs were freed, in 1861, the Kalmucks were not permitted to enjoy the results of that refor-mation, for it was thought that so wild a people would

abuse their privileges.

—The true Indian name of Lake Mohonk is Meggonor, and its meaning is "On the great \$27 Top." sky Top, as persons familiar with the region about lake No honk are aware, is the mountain upon which the lake is situated. Sky Top, by the way, is an apt and preta-resque name for this mountain, for it is out ined with peculiar distinctness against the sky when seen from

certain points of view.

—Sir Edwin Arnold is an optimist in most things, and be includes in his optimistic regard not only Japan but the United States. To a young friend who announced to him a project for entering upon a new business ven-ture, Sir Edwin enthusiastically exclaimed: "I'm glad to hear it. Go ahead, my dear boy. You'll succeed:

to hear it. Go aheal, my dear boy. You'll succeed; of course ven'il succeed. You'll make money; everybody makes money in this wonderful country."

—Fortuny invented the most compact artist's kill known to the protession. It is a little box scarcely more than 10x12 inches, and less than three inches thick, but it holds brushes, paint tubes, palette, and easel. Through the bittom is a thumb bile for reaching the palette, and the lid serves as an easel, while under the palette is room enough for brushes and under the palette is room enough for brushes and paint tubes. With this an artist may make sketches

in the elrect without attracting much attention.

-All suburban regions now abound in robins, but the robin in an umn is only in outward semblance the same bird as the delightful sonnetter of May and Jone. He is a dumb creature now, no longer devoting time and thought to love alone, but interested only in grows material things. He is heavy in flight free naccumu-lated far, and he hann's the wild cherry trees, voraclously feeding on their fruit and uttering no sound save discortant protests against the approach of other feathered creatures.

---Much of the paper money used in the Spanish

American republics is engraved in this city, an it not unfrequently happens that the same firm of bank-note makers is called upon to furnish currency for successive revolutionary governments in the same republic. The engraved notes, wanting the sign stage of the deposit vanits in this city. The engravers take once not to accept in payment for their work any of t notes that they turn out.

line running out from San Bernardine, touching a several stations and ending at San Bernard n . Whe a train pulled out recently a trainpawing himself on a brake beam an i settled himself comfortably with a sigh of satisfaction. The train hustled along for three or four hours, stopping once in a while, and enter d a good-sized town. The tramp size! it up and limbel off. The conductor called out "San Bernar in ." and the tramp calle lout the name of a place considerably Warmer than southern (a liferals.

-There is a Sahara like effect in the sky ove hanging most densely populated parts of New York, to be detected in the atmosphere of no otherety. It is especially noticeably from Brookian Bridge whome the eye overlooks the crowded east site. The elect comes from the reflection of the sun's rais into the ar from the faces and ro fs of many thousand red brief buildings that stand in serried ranks with scarce a spot of greenery to relieve the eye. In almost any o her part of the city one feels in the atmosphe.io Rects the influence of folinge water, or, at worst, op naked spaces.

-British newspapers are discussed envising con-question of cloak rooms in charebes, referring to the absence of, and absolute necessity for, nacidities for disposing of wraps, hats and overcounts, being churche, in this country have wire but racks beneath the sea s, and a few have wire bars for overcouts and wraps on the bac sof sea a the church in Chica on bas regular opera chairs and the a tendant anneal-lences. A clock rooms consto flit a long felt want. for there does not appear to be any good reason, it edays, any way, why a man or wo man sloud not be as

the British isles, a conting to the report of the British Board of Trade. Of these only 101 were passingers, and more than 401 were persons neither passengers, and more than 401 were persons neither passengers nor employees, the number inculous tresposars and suiciles. The total number of passanger trips, ex-clusive of those made on season trekets, was 445.4 M-108, which is 27,719.022 mers than in 1809. Accurate returns of trips on season tickets would swel this of passengers killed during the year was out in S. 200.

385, and the proportion of injured one in 5244-4.

—Smith College for Women has in its art collection.

some casts of European art works that had never be-fore been couled when they were added to the collec-tion. A clever and capable woman had the task of idding to the Smith Co. eye collection, and she asked for copies of certain tine things in the Louvre. The di-rectors responded that no casts had ever been made of those subjects, but the agent of the American codes was not to be put off thus. She represented to the rectors of the Louvre the educational value that the a casts would have if sent to the United States, and in the end the order was given that the casts be made.

-That enviable woodcraft of the Adirondack guide is peculiarly astonishing to those unskilled in such matters when displayed in all that pertains to openair cooking. A guide will disappear into a thicket, and come back three minutes later supplied with two three crotched saplings. With these, an axe and a deer knife his only instruments, he will in five minites more rig up a frame to suspend the kettle over the fire. While the kettle is boiling he will trast a great stock of bread or broil a spring chicken and before these have cooled he will have brewel his coffee. Whatever he does is well done, and with a celerity and apparent case that make it seem mere play.

The march of improvement on the edge of the annexed district, which usually involves the reduction

of smiling fields and shady woodlands to treeless deserts, also involves the frequent throwing open of or-chards as temporary commons. As this happens to be a good apple year the result is free apples for many of the poor dwelling on the edge of New York. The Italians, who exercise all sorts of common law rights over the property of others, are quick to profit by this, and thoy carry of daily bushels of fallen apples to be cooked over blazing logs, also obtained free of charg and eaten with greens gathered without pay fre people's meadows and fish caught in public waters.

-The sight of a man putting on his hat is not usually mpressive, but to see an East Indian don his turion sefore I: is rolled is matter for interest and astonish ment to one unacqueinted with Oriental life. There is at least one man in this town who knows how to roll a turban. He takes it from its biding place in a bureau drawer, a long and wide band of white and pliant me terial, delicately woven. One end he claps on top of his head, and then by a series of rapid, graceful mo-tions that defy analysis by any save an expert he rolls the cloth into the light and graceful turban. It is all done in a very few seconds, and the final touch tucks the turban does not fall to pieces when the wearer moves.

-Street cars in Bombay are meatly of American man ufacture, and the promoters of the street car lines are Americans. When it was proposed, not many years ago, to start such lines. Europeans prophesied their failure upon the ground that such common public convey-ances could not be profitable in a caste ruled communi-ty. It was believed that the high caste man, who will not eat or drink from the vessel used by a low cas's man, would refuse to ride in a public conveyance be side his hamble brother. In spire of these does for prophecies the railways were built and empired, and lo! the high casts man complacently pays his fare too much for even the hard and fact rules of caste.

-This country is rapidly gaining on the Continent of Europe the reputation that England once enjoyed for demanding the best quality in loreign products. The United States and Russia receive the Gueat French wines for example, and even Matthew Arnold's sasertion touching the crudity of pottery made for "the American and colonial markets is no longer true of the United States. The change in the quantity and quality of the clives imported into this country is very noticeable. The importation of olives thirty years ago was so small as to be scarcely worthy of note in sta-tistics of the period. Now however, there is an eno-mous demand here for the best French and Spanish olives, and the United states are regarded by the clive producing countries as affording the best market for their products.

-The town of Buckingham Ottawa county, was furner into a veritable "bear garden" recently, and every-body joined in the chase. At the upper end of the man business thoroughters a number of men employed at the timber slide, which crossed the road, saw a huge black hear rambing along the roadway, having evidently strayed down from the mountains. Armed with their pike poles and axes, they gave the animal chase, and cutting off his retreat to the forest drave him into the town. Great was the hubbub raised by the bear's appearance. From one point to another it was chased along the street by men with guns, revolvers, and dogs. Shot after shot was fired, but either the marksmen's serves were unsteaded by excitement or the bear had a tough hide, for it was not until a deal of amme mitten had been been expended that the bear suc-cumbed to the fusilade. At least fifty leading towns-men claim the honor of having fired the fatel sheet.